

Results

of

Dr. E. MJÖBERG'S

Swedish Scientific Expeditions

to

Australia 1910—1913.

14.

**Cetonidæ, Rutelidæ, Passalidæ, Chrysomelidæ:**

Subfam. Segrinæ, Cassidinæ, Hispinæ.

By

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With 12 illustrations.

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Fam. Cetonidæ.

The classification of the Australian Cetonides has hitherto been in a state of confusion. KRAATZ' generic revision of the Australasian *Cetonides* (Genera Cetonidarum Australiæ, Deut. Ent. Z. 1880, p. 177—214) did not throw much light on the genera and species. Thanks to LEA's work, »Notes on Australian Cetonides; with a List of species and descriptions of some new ones», Proc. Royal Soc. South. Austr. 1914, p. 132—218, we have a fairly good knowledge of the Australian forms, but certainly much remains to be done, especially in the way of revising the genera, many of the described ones being very vague. LEA's work marks a good progress in many ways thanks to the good and plentiful drawings and illustrations, he has given.

My material contains 50 specimens representing 13 genera and 14 species. They all belong to known species; one of them was previously known from a single abraded specimen, described by BLACKBURN under the name of *Cacochroa obscura*. I have also been able to confirm the identity of LEA's species *Microvalgus mucronatus* ♀.

1. *Lomaptera Duboulayi* THOMS. — 2 specimens from Malanda, N. Queensland.

2. *Hemipharis insularis* GORY & PERCH. — 2 specimens from Noonkanbah in the interior of the Kimberley District, December 1910, and January 1911, respectively.

3. *Dilochrosis rufolatera* LEA. — One female from Malanda, North Queensland, February 1913. Tallies well with LEA's description, but has the side of the first ventral segment marked by a more or less triangular red spot of the same colour as the red border of prothorax. — Lives in the jungles.

4. *Pæcilopharis Emiliae* WHITE. — 1 specimen from Cairns, April 1913.

5. *Eupæcila australasiæ* DON. — 2 specimens from Cairns, April 1913.

6. *Polystigma punctata* DON. — 5 specimens from Glen Lamington, S. Queensland and from *Yarrabah* and Atherton, N. Queensland.

7. *Trichaulax philipsii* SCH. v. *MacLeayi* KR. — 1 specimen from Malanda, N. Queensland.

8. *Schizorhina atropunctata* KORBAY, v. *immaculata* LEA. — 1 specimen from Cedar Creek, N. Queensland, April 1913.

9. *Ablacopus ater* SCHOCH. (?) — 1 ♀ from Atherton in N. Queensland, March 1913.

It is only with some diffidence, I class it under this species. Clypeus is yellow, slightly darker at its tip; the

part of the head behind the eyes is dark; prothorax has a large black blotch and a small black lateral spot on each side between its margin and the blotch; the main colour yellowish stramineous on prothorax as well as on elytra, only the suture is black, and scutellum black with a V-shaped yellow mark. The whole ventral surface is rufous, with exception of the sides of prothorax which are black; the pygidium is yellow with a transversal dark stripe at the base and two reddish spots in the middle.

10. *Cacochroa obscura* BLACKB. (Figs. 1 and 2). — This very characteristic species was described by BLACKBURN from a single abraded specimen from the Northern Territory. Since then it does not seem to have been found again.

BLACKBURN's description is good, but owing to the damaged state of his specimens, he was not able to describe the markings. The parts of elytra lying between the humeral corner and the posthumeral contraction do not show any transverse wrinkles but are finely punctured. The scutellum can hardly be called »subbifid» at the apex, but there is a distinctly depressed longitudinal groove running towards the apex, where it gradually deepens.

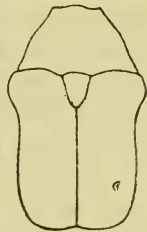


Fig. 1. Shape of body of *Cacochroa obscura* BLACKB.

The prosternal process is very solid; it begins in a slightly downward direction but continues slightly turned up. Concerning the ventral segments BLACKBURN writes: »segments 1—4 bear on either side a closely and finely punctured opaque space (very likely tomentose in a fresh specimen) which is subquadrate on segment 1 and triangular on the rest; there is a similar sculpture on either side of the pygidium». On fresh specimens (Fig. 2) these spaces are snow-

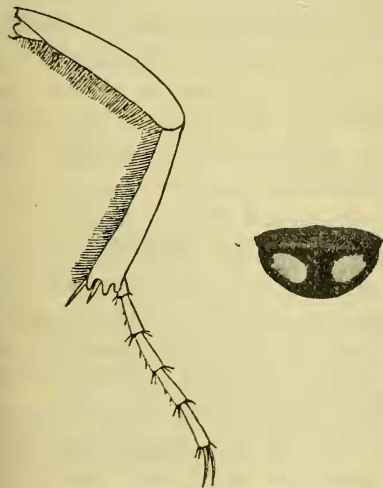


Fig. 2. Hindleg, pygidium and tips of elytra of *Cacochroa obscura* BLACKB.

white from a fine toment; this is also the case with the two obliquely placed oval spaces on the pygidium. Metasternum is deeply excised at the posterior margin; the process of the first ventral segment is rounded at the apex and has a slight median impression. The front tibiæ are bidentate in the male, tridentate in the female; the hind femora and tibiæ densely covered by very long yellow-whitish hairs.

Length 14—16 mm. Breadth 6—8 mm.

I have obtained 24 specimens — all showing the same colour and markings — at Noonkanbah in the interior of the Kimberley District, in December 1910.

11. *Diaphonia dorsalis* DON. — 2 specimens from Cairns, April 1913.

12. *Diaphonia gulosa* JANS.(?) — I have before me four specimens of a *Diaphonia*, two of them are light brown, with some dark markings, two are black with prothorax and the ventral segments partly lighter. It is certainly closely related to the species *xanthopyga* GERM. and *gulosa* JANS. Preliminary I class them with the latter.

The four specimens were all caught in the same locality and on the same day. The front of the head, between the eyes and the sternum, are densely covered with long yellow hairs. In the two lighter-coloured specimens the posterior parts of the head are marked with dark spaces, prothorax (and elytra) has the markings shown in fig. 3, there is also as in *D. xanthopyga* GERM. a small, indistinct, dark spot to be found close to each border slightly in advance of the middle; its sides are densely and coarsely punctured, but the centre more smooth. The elytra are slightly depressed behind the scutellum, the punctures here and there arranged in indistinct rows, externally they are marked with irregular transverse wrinkles; the sutural stria is continued on the side of the scutellum but terminates before reaching its base; the scutellum is distinctly punctured, black at the tip and with a more or less distinct median line, the pygidium has a small fovea on each side, a central ♀-shaped, and two smaller, black spots on each side, on the ventral side there are some dark markings on the side of the abdominal segment, and some more or less indistinctly defined dark patches on the sternum; the meso-

sternal process is remarkably small and rounded; the legs are as in *D. gulosa* JANS.: the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are bidentate, the posterior unidentate.

The two dark specimens are in shape and structure exactly like the two lighter-coloured ones, the dark spot on either side of the prothorax is better marked, and the ventral segments of the abdomen are transversely marked by yellow bands.

Length 20 mm. Breadth 11 mm. — Colosseum, S. Queensland, Dec. 1912.



Fig. 3. Black markings of a specimen of *Diaphonia gulosa* JANS.(?)

13. *Glycophana brunnipes* KIRBY. — 3 specimens from Yarrabah, N. Queensland, July 1913.

14. *Microvalgus mucronatus* LEA. — 1 male and 5 females from Herberton, N. Queensland. — The species (♂) recently described by LEA from Coen and Cairns. LEA supposes that a species from Cairns represents the female. It has the abdomen, and the propy- and pygidium of a pale red. The scales are of a rather dark stramineous colour, with a few sooty-tinted ones on the propygidium. My female specimens were taken together with the male and agree well with the description given above. Thus LEA's supposition seems to be correct.

### Fam. Rutelidæ.

Thanks to Dr. F. OHAUS' good work the Australian representatives of this family seem to be fairly well known. In his »Revision der Anoplognathiden», Stettiner Entom. Zeit. 1904, p. 57—175, he has very successfully tabulated and described these beetles.

My own material contains 106 specimens representing 4 genera and 14 different species, all of whom have already been described.

1. *Repsimus purpureipes* MC LEAY. — 6 specimens from Atherton and Tolga in North Queensland, June 1913.



2. *Calloodes grayanus* WHITE. — Recorded before from Queensland (Gyandah, Rockhampton, Pt. Denison). I have taken four specimens at the Fitzroy River near Noonkanbah in the Kimberley District, N. W. Australia, February 1911.
3. *Calloodes Atkinsoni* WATERH. — Two specimens from Cairns, N. Queensland, February 1913.
4. *Calloodes Rayneri* MAC LEAY. — One single specimen got from Tolga in the Cairns District, June 1913, I class as belonging to this species.
5. *Anoplognathus analis* DALM. — 2 specimens from the Cairns District, April 1913.
6. *Anoplognathus smaragdinus* OHAUS. — 1 specimen (♀) from Atherton, N. Queensland, February 1913.
7. *Anoplognathus porosus* DALM. — 3 specimens from Atherton, N. Queensland, and 1 from Sydney, Nov.—Jan. Has apparently a wide distribution.
8. *Anoplognathus Boisduvali* BOISDUVAL. — 1 specimen from Colosseum, South Queensland, 1 from Cairns and 8 from Atherton, N. Queensland; November to January, 1912—13.
9. *Anoplognathus nebulosus* MC LEAY. — 1 specimen from Yarrabah in the Cairns District, July 1913.
10. *Anoplognathus punctulatus* OLIFF. — 1 specimen from Tolga, N. Queensland, June 1913.
11. *Anoplognathus abnormis* MC LEAY. — One of the most common forms in the Atherton-Herberton District whence I obtained not less than about 70 specimens near Carrington. Known before from Wide Bay in southern Queensland.
12. *Anoplognathus Daemeli* OHAUS. — 2 specimens from Herberton, N. Queensland.

13. *Schizognathus mesosternalis* OHAUS. — 3 specimens of this recently described species from Atherton, N. Queensland, March 1913 (det. OHAUS).

14. *Schizognathus compressicornis* OHAUS. — Under this species I class one male specimen from Mt. Tambourine, S. Queensland.

### Fam. Passalidæ.

Our present knowledge of this well-defined family is greatly due to the monographical work »Die Passaliden dichotomisch bearbeitet» by A. KUWERT, who has critically classified not less than 600 species, and given a good tabulation of the 38 different groups, into which he divides his rich material brought together from a great number of the leading museums in Europe. The classification of the family up to date has been very little altered, although several critical remarks have been made upon KUWERT's work. Since his monograph appeared (1896—98) some few new genera and about 100 (98) new species have been added, thus bringing up the number of the hitherto known species of the world to 700.

From Australia 40 species have been recorded up till now. 37 of those are to be found in KUWERT's monograph; 3 species have been added by BLACKBURN. The latter author considers *Mastochilus impressicollis* BOH. as identical with *M. polyphyllus* MC LEAY, which is quite in error. BLACKBURN writes (Trans. Royal. Soc. of Victoria 1900, p. 208): »There have been a considerable number of synonyms bestowed on the species of *Mastochilus*, most of which are duly recorded in MASTER's Catalogue, but one very obvious case of synonymy seems to have escaped notice hitherto, viz.: *M. impressicollis*, BOHEM. = *polyphyllus* W. S. MAC L., the latter being much the older name». As a matter of fact *M. impressicollis* BOHEM. is a well-defined species. It belongs as KUWERT has shown, to the genus *Pelops*. The locality »Menado» as given by KUWERT (p. 321) is not correct. It is an Australian species taken, as shown by the label on one specimen in the Stockholm Museum, at »Sidney».

List of the Australian genera and species of the family Passalidæ, described up to year 1916.

Genera and species:

Distribution:

**Aulacocyclinæ:**

- |     |                     |                                |                                    |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.  | <i>Caulifer</i>     | <i>Mac Leayi</i> KAUP. —       | N. S. Wales.                       |
| 2.  | <i>Taeniocerus</i>  | <i>Mastersi</i> MAC LEAY —     | S. Queensland.                     |
| 3.  | <i>Aulacocyclus</i> | <i>teres</i> PERCH. —          | Australia.                         |
| 4.  | »                   | <i>teroides</i> KUW. —         | Australia.                         |
| 5.  | »                   | <i>aliicornis</i> KUW. —       | Australia.                         |
| 6.  | »                   | <i>foveipunctatus</i> KUW. —   | Australia.                         |
| 7.  | »                   | <i>rotundoclypeatus</i> KUW. — | N. Queensland.                     |
| 8.  | »                   | <i>fracticornis</i> KUW. —     | Australia (?).                     |
| 9.  | »                   | <i>Kaupi</i> MC LEAY. —        | S. Queensland.                     |
| 10. | »                   | <i>edentulus</i> MC LEAY. —    | N. S. Wales, Vict.,<br>Queensland. |
| 11. | »                   | <i>errans</i> BLACKB. —        | N. Australia.                      |
| 12. | »                   | <i>collaris</i> BLACKB. —      | Australia.                         |
| 13. | »                   | <i>Rosenbergi</i> KAUP. —      | S. Queensland.                     |
| 14. | »                   | <i>tambourinensis</i> MJÖB.    | S. Queensland.                     |

**Austropassalinæ:**

14. *Austropassalus* (n.g.) *Hultgreni* n.sp. — N. Queensland.

**Leptaulacinæ:**

15. *Leptaulax timoriensis* PERCH. — Australia.

**Gonatinæ:**

- |     |                |                             |            |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 16. | <i>Gonatas</i> | <i>naviculator</i> PERCH. — | Australia. |
| 17. | »              | <i>Albertisi</i> KUW. —     | Australia. |

**Eriocneminaæ:**

- |     |                   |                             |            |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 17. | <i>Plesthenus</i> | <i>Lottini</i> BOISD. —     | Australia. |
| 18. | »                 | <i>quadricornis</i> KAUP. — | Australia. |

**Pelopinaæ:**

19. *Pelops impressicollis* BOH. — N. S. Wales.



## Pharochilinae:

20. *Episphaenoides quaestionis* KUW. — Australia.  
 21. » *obliquus* KIRSCH. — »  
 22. » *parvifrons* KUW. — »  
 23. » *australasicus* PERCH. — »  
 24. » *Mülleri* KUW. — »  
 25. » *perinoitus* KUW. — Queensland(?)  
 26. » *distans* KUW. — Australia.  
 27. *Cetejus australiensis* STOL. — »  
 28. *Pharochilus dilatatus* DALM. — »  
 29. » *politus* BURM. — »  
 30. » *brevidentatus* KUW. — »  
 31. » *languidilabris* KUW. — »  
 32. » *puncticollis* MC LEAY. — S. Queensland  
 33. » *scutellonotus* KUW. — Australia  
 34. » *nitidulus* MC LEAY. — N. S. Wales  
 35. » *compar* KUW. — Australia  
 36. » *rugiceps* HOPE. — N. S. Wales  
 37. » *pararius* KUW. — Australia  
 38. » *capitalis* BLACKB. — N. S. Wales

## Lachinae:

39. *Mastochilus polyphyllus* MC LEAY. — N. S. Wales, Queensland.

My own material, collected exclusively in different localities in Queensland, contains 232 dried specimens, representing 6 genera and 10 species; two of them are new ones. One of those constitutes a genus of its own, and is at the same time typical of a new group, which I have called *Austropassalinae* on account of some resemblance to the South American group *Passalinae*.

There is also a collection in spirits containing larvæ and puppæ of several species, which will be described later on.

## Group Aulacocyclinae.

1. *Aulacocyclus aliicornis* KUW. — A single specimen from Yarrabah in North Queensland I class under this species. It measures only 22 mm. in length; the lateral impression on prothorax is not so well marked and not so strongly punctured, but otherwise it conforms to the description.

2. *Aulacocyclus rotundatoclypeatus* KUW. — 14 specimens from Atherton, Herberton, Cedar Creek and Malanda, January to April, 1913.

3. *Aulacocyclus Kaupi* MC LEAY. — 15 specimens from Blackal Range, Loganvillage and Christmas Creek in Southern Queensland, Sept. to Oct., 1913.

4. *Aulacocyclus tambourinensis* n. sp. (Fig. 4). — Allied to the group *parryi-perlatus-arnensis* especially to the latter, but differing in many important points.

Elongate, convex, glossy, deeply striated on the upper surface of the elytra as well as on the sides. Head shining



Fig. 4. Frontal horn of *Aulacocyclus tambourinensis* Mj ÖB. n. sp.

(clypeus microscopically reticulated, with fine punctures near the anterior margin), and strongly punctured behind the eyes; the whole surface very glossy especially the frontal region. The frontal horn is very characteristic in shape: it projects from a very solid base and is horizontally bent forward i. e. taking the shape of a hook; its dorsal surface is parallel to the surface of prothorax and has a deep longitudinal groove very nearly for its whole length. Prothorax with a deeply sunk median line; the lateral margin is all round provided with large and deep punctures; the lateral impression is very strongly marked, very deep and S-shaped and very strongly punctured; the anterior angles distinctly produced. Elytra shiny, very distinctly punctured, with a broad area at the tips entirely opaque and only marked by some scattered punctures. Metasternum in front of the posterior edge with a distinct transverse depression. — Length 25—30 mm. Breadth 9—10,5 mm.

By the shape of the frontal horn, the puncture and shape of prothorax, and the broad large opaque area on either tip of elytra, this species is easily distinguishable from its relatives. All the eighteen specimens correspond to the above mentioned characteristics.

Mt. Tambourine, Southern Queensland, October 1912.

Group *Austropassalinæ* n.

Apparently allied to the south american group *Passalinæ*, but differing by having six well-marked joints in the club of the antennæ.

Antennæ with a six-jointed club; clypeus without distinct apical furrow; frontal horn well developed, free. Labium without »Schild». External interstices of elytra typically differentiated.

*Austropassalus* n. g.

Body comparatively flat and depressed. The three enlarged apical joints of antennæ much larger than the three ones in the club. Clypeus symmetrical, its front edge not separated by a furrow, but slightly elevated, and at the same time marked off from the parts behind it by different sculpture, with three obtuse teeth, one in the centre and one on each side. Dorsal surface of head flat, without well marked ridges, frontal horn very much resembling that of the *Passalinæ*, long and free, and bent forward. Prothorax with a distinct median line. The five external interstices of elytra are very different to the five interior ones, being distinctly reticulated, and separated from each other by opaque spaces, where the ordinary line of punctures is modified into a row of isolated, distinct, specks. Labium without any sign of »Schild», convex.

5. *Austropassalus Hultgreni* n. sp. (Figs. 5–7). — Body depressed, black and glossy. Head in many respects showing similarity to that of the group *Passalinæ*. Clypeus flat, opaque, without marked ridges. The »Stirnleisten» are very indistinct. The teeth obtuse and not very prominent; frontal horn strongly developed, rising from a very broad base, then, after a forward bend, assuming a horizontal position, bifid at the apex, with a little hollow in the dorsal surface and scattered fine spots; from the base of the horn runs a ridge in the direction of the eye; head behind the eyes strongly punctured. Antennæ of the ordinary type, the fourth

joint shows a tendency of being enlarged. Labium convex, with scattered fine spots and a fovea-like impression in the centre near the anterior edge, but no sign of a »Lippenschild», that generally can be found in the species of the eastern hemisphere.

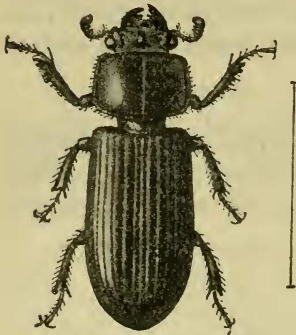


Fig. 5. *Austropassalus Hultgreni* МЖОБ. n. g. n. sp.

Prothorax with a deep median line, that ends before it reaches the anterior edge. The furrow near the side is broad, opaque from numerous small tubercules; it commences at the back edge opposite the third interstice of elytra and continues round the corner, communicates with the lateral mark (»Narbe») which consists of large deep punctures and ends at the anterior margin half-way between the anterior angle and the median line which latter stops short of the anterior edge. Elytra are slightly depressed, the five internal interstices glossy, the five external ones opaque and delicately reticulated, with a clearly defined and regular row of sunk spots between; the interstices 2—7 join together in front of the apex and form a protruding part. On the ventral side most parts are glossy: prosternum between the first pair of coxæ, mesosternum in its median parts, and the ventral segments are more or less opaque, metasternum on a broad patch near its anterior margin thickly and strongly punct-

ured, and hairy. On the hind parts there are also some strong punctures. Episterna increase in width towards their hinder part, are coarsely sculptured and hairy.



Fig. 6. Head of *Austropassalus Hultgreni* МЖОБ. n. g. n. sp.

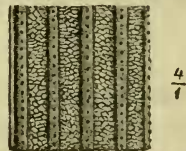


Fig. 7. Sculpture of the external interstices of elytra of *Austropassalus Hultgreni* МЖОБ. n. g. n. sp.

Length 28—34 mm. Breadth 9—11 mm.

I have collected 12 specimens in rotten logs near Atherton, North Queensland, January 1913.

I take the liberty of naming this very typical species in honour of my friend Mr. JOHN HULTGREN, who during many years has taken a great interest in the collections of the Swedish State Museum.

### Group *Pharochilidæ*.

6. *Episphænoides quaestionis* KUW. — My material contains 52 specimens from Mt. Tambourine and Glen Lamington in South Queensland, October 1913.

7. *Episphænoides australasicus* PERCH. — 8 specimens from Atherton, North Queensland, and 11 specimens of a slightly smaller variety from Blackal Range and Colosseum, South Queensland.

8. *Cetejus australiensis* STOLICZKA. — The flattest of Australian *Passalidæ* and fairly common in the tropical jungles. About 50 specimens from Mt. Tambourine, Atherton and Malanda, the latter being slightly smaller. October 1912; January to February 1913.

9. *Pharochilus dilatatus* DALM. — About 40 specimens from Blackal Range, Glen Lamington, Lamington Plateau and Mt. Tambourine, September 1912.

### Group *Lachinæ*.

10. *Mastachilus polyphyllus* MC LEAY. — About 20 specimens from Colosseum under the bark of a dead Eucalyptus tree. Is native of the open forest country.

### *Chrysomelidæ*.

Subfam. *Sagrinae*, *Cassidinae*, *Hispinae*.

#### I. Subfam. *Sagrinae*.

This group seems to be richly developed in Australia, being represented by not less than 13 genera, among them



12 endemic ones; and 34 species, all endemic with the exception of one species which is also distributed over New Guinea.

My material contains only two species belonging to different genera.

Of the genus *Sagra* hitherto only two species seem to be recorded from Australia, *S. papuana* JAC. and *S. abdominalis* JAC. My species does not belong to any of these, is more allied to *S. femorata* DRURY, but forms, however, a distinct species of its own.

*Sagra queenslandica* n. sp. (Fig. 8). — Of the same size and shape as *S. femorata* DRURY, but differing in the shape of prothorax, the formation of the hind legs, the colour etc.

Body fairly broad and convex, of a metallic bluish-green, and glabrous; head elongate, distinctly punctured, antennæ of normal length, the 7 first joints of the same colour as the body, the 4 last ones quite black and more densely punctured.

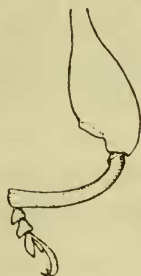


Fig. 8. Hindleg of *Sagra queenslandica* MJB. n. sp.

Prothorax broader than in *S. femorata* DRURY, at its anterior well-marked angles nearly as broad as long, round the indistinct median line there are some slight impressions, and the spots are tiny and scattered. Elytra more bluish at the sides, and more greenish on the disc, distinctly punctured, the punctures here and there being arranged in rows. This is distinctly the case near the suture at the base. There are four different systems of depressions: a smaller one on each side of the scutellum, one, larger, near the shoulder, another on the sides behind the shoulders, and

a fourth one on the disc near the suture; metasternum with an impressed median line, the sculpture finely reticulated; the last abdominal segment more strongly punctured than the others. Legs of moderate size, hind femora enlarged, finely serrated along the inferior edge and nearer the apex with an obtuse tooth (Fig. 8).

Length 21 mm. Greatest breadth 10 mm.

One single specimen from Haweys Creek near Bellenden Ker, N. Queensland, July 1913.

*Pseudotoxotus*(?) *vestitus* n. sp. (Figs. 9—10). — I have before me a curious insect very much reminding one of a *Leptura* in shape and general appearance, which causes me some trouble to classify. It is one of those very narrow Australian *Sagridæ*, belonging to the group *Megamerinæ* with five-jointed tarsi and showing much resemblance to certain *Longicornia*. It is apparently allied to BLACKBURN'S genus *Pseudotoxotus*, but shows certain dissimilarities, perhaps indicating a distinct genus. Having only one single specimen at my disposal, I prefer to describe it preliminarily, as a new species of the genus *Pseudotoxotus*.

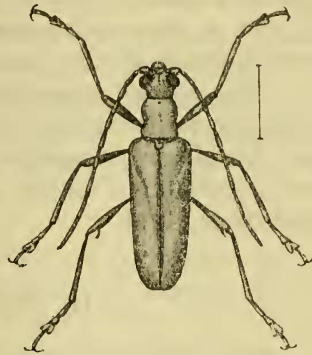


Fig. 9. *Pseudotoxotus vestitus* MJÖB. n. sp.

Elongated, narrow, entirely covered by dense grayish pubescence. Head narrow, eyes large, strongly granulate. Labrum transverse, rounded, entire, reaching to the middle of the mandibles; antennæ long and thin, very nearly as long as the body; the basal joint is about equal in length to the third but considerably thicker, the second joint short and rounded, the third and fourth of about the same length, i. e: three times longer than the second; fifth and sixth a trifle longer, the seventh to the tenth still a little longer, the last one abruptly constricted near the top. Prothorax is distinctly longer than it is broad, slightly constricted behind the middle, and densely covered by the grayish pubescence, but nevertheless showing some slight trace of an elevated, partly denuded, narrow line which continues also, although very indistinct, on the head. Elytra attenuated towards the apex, with an impression running from the shoulder towards the suture; but there seem to be some longitudinal lines running along the suture; the surface at the bottom is entirely covered by the pubescence. The legs are long and slender, the tarsi show fine distinct joints, the fourth one being of the same width as the fifth, but much shorter; hind femora with a long and sharp tooth near the apex.



Fig. 10.  
Hind tarsus  
of *Pseudo-*  
*toxotus vesti-*  
*tus* MJÖB.  
n. sp.

The anterior coxæ narrowly separated by the prosternal process, the intermediate coxæ standing very close to each other, but the mesosternal process is quite distinct. Metasternum is deeply excised at its posterior margin, the excision continued by a glabrous furrow running towards the middle. There is also a glabrous elongated spot on each side of metasternum opposite to the posterior coxæ.

This species apparently belongs to the older and more primitive forms among the *Sagridæ*. Its resemblance to certain Longicorns is striking. — I have taken one single specimen, probably a female, at Laura on Cape York Peninsula in September, 1913.

## II. Subfam. Cassidinæ.

This subfamily is represented in Australia by 9 genera and 31 species. The present material contains 31 specimens representing 4 genera and 6 species, one of them being new. The most interesting discovery is an Australian representative of the genus *Psalidonota* BOH., hitherto recorded only from America in 11 species. It is also of interest to state that one species has adapted itself to a life among the white ants.

1. *Aspidomorpha deusta* FABR. — Numerous specimens underneath the bark of trees at Alice River on the Cape York Peninsula. September 1913.

2. *Aspidomorpha septemcostata* WGNR(?) (Fig. 11). —

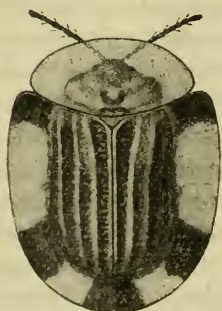


Fig. 11. *Aspidomorpha septemcostata* WGNR(?)

I have before me a very typical species with costate elytra that appears to be very closely related to, if not identical with, this species. The body is more opaque than glossy. It has the first five joints of the antennæ ferrugineous, and not only the three first ones as WAGENER's description says. The prothorax is very broad and hardly »semicircularis», and the dark side-spot behind the middle more a less continuous with the dark middle-fascia.

It is possibly another species. — One single specimen taken under bark in the nest of white ants, probably *Mirotermes* sp., at Laura on the Cape York Peninsula, September 1913.

3. *Cassida mera* GERM. — It is only with some hesitation that I class two specimens from Alice River, Cape York Peninsula (Aug. 1913) with this species. The dark spots, sometimes to be found in *C. mera* GERM., are considerably more developed; also two smaller dark spots near the base of prothorax.

4. *Psalidonota australica* n. sp. — Very similar in type to the already described species from South America, especially to *contempta* BOH., but very distinct from all by having two deep depressions in front of the sutural elevation.

Body oval, tapering strongly towards the hinder part, very glossy, pale-yellowish with the upper surface of the »body» darker; prothorax and the flatted parts of the elytra with very small, whitish, transparent spots; antennæ of moderate length, the first five joints yellowish-pale, the succeeding ones with broad dark rings; the anterior angles of prothorax obtuse, but by no means rounder, the posterior ones entirely rounded; the base oblique just opposite the scutellum, but sinuated on each side; elytra broad and glossy with strongly marked spots here and there on the disc, a row of these running in a direction towards the shoulder, and another row near the suture, the sutural elevation well-marked and pronounced; on the steep frontpart two distinct impressions, and just where the flatted part commences a smaller one on each side; scutellum paler, the suture continues dark right out to the tips of elytra.

Length of body: 11 mm.

Greatest breadth: 10 mm.

One single specimen taken at Atherton, North Queensland, June 1913.

A most interesting discovery, showing that this genus, hitherto considered as endemic in America, also has representatives in Australia.

In the collections of the Swedish State Museum there is a species of this genus labelled by BOHEMAN as »*Ps. biim-*



*pressa* BHN n. sp.» and taken in »Ind. or.», an interesting fact stating the occurrence of another species in India.

5. *Metriona diomma* BOISD. v. *strigula* MONTR. — Two specimens from Malanda, June 1913.

### III. Subfam. *Hispinæ*.

The Australian *Hispidæ* all belong to more or less endemic genera. The following 7 genera and 14 species are up to this date known from the Australian continent:

<i>Aproidea Balyi</i> PASC. —	Queensland, New South Wales.
<i>Eurispia albipennis</i> GERMAR. —	South Australia.
» <i>fraterna</i> BLACKB. —	» »
» <i>nigripes</i> BLACKB. —	» »
» <i>Howitti</i> BALY. —	Victoria.
» <i>major</i> BLACKB. —	North Australia.
» <i>simplex</i> BLACKB. —	Victoria.
» <i>normalis</i> BALY. —	Queensland.
<i>Leucispia Odewahni</i> BALY. <sup>1</sup> —	South Australia.
<i>Oxycephala testacea</i> F. —	New South Wales.
<i>Promecotheca callosa</i> BALY. —	North Australia.
<i>Monochirus coarctatus</i> CHAP. —	New South Wales.
» <i>Germari</i> CHAP. —	North Australia.
» <i>multispinosus</i> GERM. —	Australia.
<i>Phidodonta australica</i> MOTSCH. —	Victoria.

My material contains 36 specimens belonging to four different genera. They represent five different species, one of which seems to be an undescribed one.

*Aproidea Balyi* CHAP. — Two specimens from Glen Lamington (South Queensland) and one from Malanda in the Atherton-Herberton tableland. In the collections of the Swedish State Museum there is also a specimen labelled »New South Wales».

*Eurispia* BALY. — Of this genus nine different species have so far been described; seven of them are recorded from the

<sup>1</sup> *Leucispia Odewahni* BALY. — One specimen has kindly been given to our museum by Mr. J. HULTGREN. It is labelled: »Nov. Holl.»



continent itself, one from British New Guinea, and one from Tasmania. They are all more or less closely related and hard to distinguish on account of the brief descriptions given to them. It is only with some doubt that I class my specimens under the following species.

**E. major** BLACKB. — Four specimens from the open forest country near Atherton and Herberton, North Queensland, January 1913. — Already recorded from the Northern Territory of South Australia.

**E. Howitti** BALY. — One specimen from Colosseum (South Queensland), November 1912. — Conforms fairly well to BALY's description.

**Eurispa yorkiana** n. sp. (Fig. 12). — I have before me one specimen of an *Eurispa*, taken in the far north of Queensland, that I have not been able to identify with any of the described species. It is easily distinguishable from all others by the sharply pointed tips of the elytra, which are slightly bent towards each other.

Body elongate with its greatest breadth a little behind the middle. The second and third joint of antennæ longer than the two following ones. Prothorax with three longitudinal vittæ, the median one being very distinct and well defined, rufous, its greatest breadth at the base, strongly and densely spotted; near the anterior border a dark transversal line; elytra with distinct puncture; the second interstice elevated, running out on the tips, which are bent towards each other (see fig. 12 b); the fourth interstice is also elevated, but does not reach the apex; the lateral border very thick and yellow; on the inflexed part of elytra, and near the apex there is a distinct tooth, better visible from underneath; the whole ventral side is dark rufous.

Length 7,5 mm. Breadth 1,5 mm.

One single specimen near Laura in the Cape York Peninsula, August 1913.

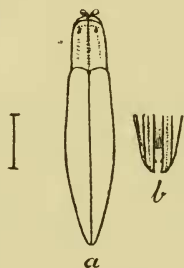


Fig. 12. *Eurispa yorkiana* MJÖB. n. sp. a. shape of body. b. tips of elytra, enlarged.